AWARD OF \$30,000 FOR SERVICES.

Prendergast's Lawyer Given More

DEATH OF HELEN SHAFER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.-A rumor has reached here from Honolulu by the steamer ter of the United States army, who is in command of the garrison on Angel Island, and also in command of the Mid-winter fair grounds, to take full charge of the nal army at Honolulu in place of Col. J. H. Soper, the present officer in au-

Gen. Ruger, who is in command of the army of the Pacific, said that he had heard nothing of the rumor. Col. Shafter has a life position in the army, and it is hardly likely that he would be willing to resign his command here for one at the Hawaiian

A VERDICT FOR \$30,000.

Prof. Rowland Wins His Suit Against the Niagara Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 .- The jury, which for the past two days has been listening to testimony in the case of Prof. Rowland of Johns Hopkins against the Niagara Cataract Construction Company, today rendered a verdict of \$30,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The case was brought to recover pay for considering and devising plans for the con-struction of a dynamo of 5,000 horse power to transmit electrical motive power from

Niagara Falls to Buffalo. When Prof. Rowland sent in his bill for \$10,000 they refused to pay him more than \$3,500. He then made out a new bill for \$150 a day for the entire time he was employed.

LILLIAN RUSSELL'S MARRIAGE. Doubt Whether It Can Take Place in New York State.

NEW YORW, Jan. 20 .- Justice Barrett of the supreme court said today that an informal application had been made to him by Lawyer Hummil on behalf of Miss Lillian Russell for an order allowing her to marry Signor Perugini in this state.

Upon the facts presented to him Judge Barrett expressed grave doubts as to whether the court would grant the order asked for. He did not think, from the facts told him by the counsel, that it could be considered that Miss Russell had lived "a uniformly good and moral life" within the meaning of the law for the past five years. Lillian Russell's press agent announced today that notwithstanding Justice Bar-rett's opinion, Miss Russell would be mar-ried to Signor Perugini tomorrow after-noon at 2 o'clock at her residence in this

PRENDERGAST CONFIDENT.

His Lawyers Given More Time to Prepare Arguments.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.-The lawyers for Prendergast, Carter Harrison's murderer, this morning pleaded for more time in which to prepare the arguments for a new trial. The court granted the request, setting the case for January 31.

The condemned man is confident that he will never be hanged.

Dr. Paxton Himself Again. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.-Rev. John R.

thoroughly restored and has the assurance of his physician that he is able yet for at least twenty-five years of service in the ministry. He says that after a sojourn in he will again enter upon his work of preaching the gospel.

MINISTER THURSTON.

He Will Probably Be Courteously

There is no reason to suppose that Minister Thurston will not be properly received at the State Department, although many of his private comments on the Hawaiian policy of this administration have undoubtedly been displeasing to the Secretary of State there is nothing in his official conduct that would justify a severance of the entente cordiale between the representative of two governments on an outwordly friendly footing. Mr. Thurston's public utterances were merely responsive to public utterances of the Secretary of State, and are subject only

No one questions the right of a diplo matic representative to reply to assaults on his government and in the same way. Minister Willis is accredited to the provisional government of Hawaii and Min ister Thurston is accredited by that gov-ernment to the United States. Each has been formally received by the govern-ment of the other and there is no reason believe that the consideration accorded the one at Honolulu will be denied to e other at Washington. Minister Thurston's position is much stronger than that that his government has never offended in any particular against the United States, whereas the latter, acting through Minister Willis, has sought to destroy the government of Hawaii in the interest of

he former monarchy.

Inasmuch as the Hawaiian government has so far overlooked the efforts of Minis-ter Willis for its destruction, it is regarded as reasonable that this government wil similarly overlook Minister Thurston's pa triotic stand in suport of his own govern-

Hawaiian government had declared Minister Willis persona non grata and had furnished him his passports, but as that government was lenient enough to condone his efforts for its overthrow it is wellnigh absurd to suppose that this great government will vent its spite on the representative of the Hawaiian government merely because he undertook to show that its cause was just and worthy of support Hawaiian government had declared Minister

and worthy of support.

Minister Thurston had not appeared at the State Department up to 1 o'clock this afternoon. Secretary Gresham was busy in his private office all day and excused himself to a number of callers, including several members of the diplomatic corps. It was stated at the department that Mr. Thurston is officially recognized as the Ha-wallan minister and will be received as such whenever he chooses to call

From the Atlantic to the Pacific. Orders were today issued by the Secretary of the Navy for the gunboat Bennington, now at Nice, France, to proceed at once by way of the Straits of Magellan to San

Francisco, a cruise of at least two months. It is believed that the Bennington is to form part of the Bering sea fleet.

To Greet the Military Surgeons. The committee of arrangements charged with preparing for the coming of the military surgeons of the United States will meet on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters of the District national guard. Final organization of the subcommittees is expected to take place this meeting and

many matters of interest will be discussed. CAPITOL TOPICS.

Suburban Road. The annual report of the District of Columbia Suburban Railroad Company submitted to the House committee, shows that

Commissioner Parker Ready to Surrender

His Health, However, is Improved and There May Be no Necessity

for Resigning.

Commissioner Myron M. Parker returned recently to Washington from his southern trip, and went almost immediately to New York city. This fact has revived the rumors of his intention to resign very soon

the commissionership. For several months Commissioner Parker has been troubled with a stomach complication, accompanied by nervous prostration, and his constant confinement at the Monowal that the provisional government District building has rather increased his ad sent an officer to Col. William R. Shar- troubles. He rapidly ran down in health. His physician ordered a rest and Mr. Parker took a couple of short trips. While he was benefited each time, as soon as he re-turned to work he lost all the strength he had gained. At length it became absolutely necessary that he should take an extended necessary that he should take an extended trip. Senator Cameron, who owns a lovely place off the coast of North Carolina, invited him to spend a fortnight at his winter home. Mr. Parker accepted. Before he left, however, he wrote out his resignation and handed it to Commissioner Ross, saying if the work was in the least embarrassed by his absence to forward it to the President.

Mr. Parker's southern trip has improved his absence to forward it to the President.

Mr. Parker's southern trip has improved his health considerably, but he is not yet in condition to grapple with the confining work at the District building, and a further season of rest and convalescence is considered necessary by his physicians. He feels a sensitiveness about retaining the Commissionership during a longer leave of absence and his personal inclination is undoubtedly to resign at once.

When a reporter of The Star questioned Commissioner Ross this morning on the

Commissioner Ross this morning on the matter, that official begged to be excused. No one regretted more than he the possibility of Commissioner Parker's resigning. During his incumbency he had demonstrated a wonderful ability in dealing with public business, and his loss would be in the shape of a calamity to the District. He hoped, however, that Mr. Parker would not insist upon this action.

Commissioner Parker was nominated February 14, 1893, and confirmed February 20.

ruary 14, 1893, and confirmed February 20, 1893. He entered upon his duties as Commissioner March 1, 1893, His commission was dated for three years and would have expired February 20, 1896.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Must Publish Statements. The attorney for the District today rendered an important opinion upon the subject of insurance in the District of Columbia. He holds substantially in his opinion that the act of Congress approved July 29, 1892, does not supersede, repeal or modify the act of January 26, 1887, but simply sup-plements or enlarges that act by the requirement that foreign insurance com-panies, &c., doing business in the District of Columbia shall publish annual statements of their financial condition

A Protest.

A delegation of citizens residing in Eckington appeared before the Commissioners this afternoon and protested against a permit being granted to the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company to pave between its tracks. Bids Opened.

bids were opened by the Commissioners this afternoon for furnishing the District with fire hydrants and special castings.

THE RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

Suggestions Made by the Federation of Labor on the Subject.

The Federation of Labor at a recent meeting adopted a number of suggestions relative to the proposition made by the Builders' Exchange to improve the present condition of the building industry, which ers' Exchange and all the labor organizations of the District. The suggestions in brief are to the effect that the interest rate on loans be reduced; that rents be lowered; that the tax on improvements be either done away with or largely reduced; that the holding of property for speculative purposes be discontinued; that real estate brokers reduce their commission for sales and the

collection of rents opinion of the federation a reduction of the pay of a wage worker as a pro-ducer would be unjust and inadmissible if he was not compensated by an equitable reduction of the cost of things necessary to him as a consumer. It is suggested that these questions be considered by those participating in the proposed conference.

Business Women's Club. The opening of the Business Women's Club, at 606 11th street, last evening, was a pleasant event and enjoyed by the members of this new organization and their friends. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, the president of the club, received the guests and an address was made by Dr. Clara Bliss Hinds

Sold the Entire Stock.

The goods in the furniture establishment of Julius Lansburgh, known as the Rink.on New York avenue between 13th and 14th streets, were sold today by the United States marshal. The property was knocked down for the sum of \$26,400 to E. M. Post, who represents, it is understood, one of the large creditors.

Personal Mention.

Mr. William I. Campbell, who passed the October bar examination, but who was absent from the city at the time of the admission of the other successful candidates, has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Homer N. Lockwood of New York city, who is making a short visit to Washington, is stopping at 1421 K street.
Mr. H. L. Cutler, who has been spending the winter in Florida for his health, is, it

is learned, improving.

Maj. Thos. P. Chenoweth of Maysville,
Ky., is visiting Mr. F. W. Pratt.

Miss Bertha Lincoln is ill with the grip. drew's tomorrow. Secretary Lamont has gone to his home at McGrawville, N. Y., to see his father, who is in feeble health. Justice Charles Walter is confined to his me, on Massachusetts avenue near New

Jersey avenue, by illness.

An Interesting Case.

Four distinguished lawyers appeared before the United States Supreme Court yesterday to argue a case of unusual interest. It was the appeal of Henry Hilton and Wm. Libbey of the firm of A. T. Stewart & to a withdrawal of my communication on question Co. of New York from a judgment render- the subject referred to, has been received. ed against them by the circuit court for the southern district of New York in favor of Gustav Guyot, liquidator of Charles Fortin & Co., glove manufacturers of Paris, for \$280,532. Messrs. Hilton and Libbey were represented by James C. Carter, late of the Bering sea arbitration, and Elihu Root, while M. Guyot had retained Wm.

Control With the highest appreciation of your kindly interest, I have the honor, etc. (Not signed.) Minister of Foreign Affairs. G. Choate and Wm. D. Stepman of New York. The interest in the case rests upon and an adjournment was had until Mon-

Mr. MacVeagh Leaves. Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, the new ambassa-dor to Italy, has arranged to start for Rome described should be removed by the re-

LATE NEWS BY WIRE. INCLINED TO RESIGN. SOME MORE LETTERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

that while the force at your command is that while the force at your command is sufficient to destroy this city, it is insufficient to suppress any general rising and conflict of armed forces and insurrections, or to prevent the loss of life and property. This government is reluctant to believe that this condition of affairs was contemplated or expected by yourself or by the President of the United States.

I have therefore to ask you to inform me I have therefore to ask you to inform me with the least delay whether you hold in-

structions to enforce your policy with the use of arms in any event.

I trust that you will be able in reply to give assurances that will tend to aliay the apprehensions existing in the community.

I have the honor to be with the highest

Your excellency's obedient servant, SANFORD B. DOLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Willis to Mr. Dole. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLULU, December 27, 1893. Sir: Your communication of this date was delivered at 4 p.m. and would have received an immediate answer except for the statements reflecting upon the President of the United States and upon his diplomatic agent in this country, which, in view of their gravity, should, I respectfully submit, be set forth with more particularity and certainty. In order, therefore, to answer your com-

lowing clauses and sentences, which cannot be properly commented on or replied to until understood. (1) You refer in several places to "the attitude which you (the diplomatic agent of the United States) assumed" "the natural construction of my attitude," "the nat-ural inference from your attitude," "in consequence of your attitude in this behalf,"
"owing to your attitude the government

munication as it deserves to be answered, I

beg leave to call your attention to the fol-

"owing to your atitude the government has been compelled," &c.
"Attitude," as is well understood, is "essentially and designedly expressive." Its object being "to set forth and exhibit some internal feeling."

If this is the accepted meaning of the words well your selections. words will you point out when and where and how the representative of the United States "assumed" any "attitude" toward

States "assumed" any "attitude" toward the suporters of the provisional government, or that government itself, other than one "essentially and designedly expressive" of peace of peace.

(2) You assert that "at the time of your (my) arrival in this country the forces of this (your) government were organized and amply sufficient to suppress any internal disorder." Will you inform me what connection this statement has or is desired to have with the government of the United have with the government of the United States, or with the future action of its

representative? Language Used in Public. 3. You refer to the language which you (1) have used in public, and in communications to this (your) government, but you give neither the time, place or subject matter of the "language" or "communication." 4. You call attention to the "published letter of the Secretary of State of the United States and the President's message on the subject of the restoration of the

queen," but you quote the words of neither, so that if I were at liberty to discuss with you matters not properly subject to diplo-matic cognizance, I have not sufficient data to do so, as the Secretary's letter is not before me, and the President has transmitted to the Congress two messages on the subject referred to, both of which a assume you was familiar with at the time your works your communication. May 1 you was familiar with at the time you wrote your communication. May 1 ask, therefore, to which message do you refer, or do you include both?

5. You further state that "after your (my) arrival, you (I) made communications regarding your policy, which were ambiguous." I ask to who and when these "communications" were made and what were

referred to? In conclusion I would ask your careful consideration of the following statement: "Your (my) action has unfortunately arousas of all parties and made it probable that disturbances may be created at any moment." Before replying to the above I think that your further attention should be drawn to it, as I refuse to be-lieve that upon re-examination you will feel at liberty to affix your official signa-ture to such an extraordinary declaration.

Hoping that you will enable me to reply
"with the least delay," as requested, by
giving me the desired information I am,

sir, with renewed assurances of friendly Very respectfully,

ALBERT S. WILLIS,
E. E. and M. P., U. S. A.

Mr. Dole to Mr. Willis. DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. HONOULU, Dec. 29, 1893. Sir: Your excellency's letter of December 27, referring to my communication of the for a more specific statement of matters therein contained, has been received. I desire to state that the arrival of newspaper copies by the late mail, since my note to you was written, of the special of the President of the United States to Congress on the Hawaiian matter, has rendered any further correspondence on the sub-

ject of my letter unnecessary, as the mes-sage satisfactorily answers my question as to future action of the American administration toward the government, the Hawaiian matter having been referred to Congress by the President. cations requested, I will be ready to fur-With assurances of the highest considers-

SANFORD B. DOLE. Minister of foreign affairs. Mr. Willis to Mr. Dote. HONOLULU, December 29, 1893. Sir-I received your note of this date in

answer to one from me of the 27th instant. Am I to understand that your communication of the latter date is withdrawn? If this is your intention, as I hope it is, I would, for the best interests of all, suggest that the whole correspondence on the subject be withdrawn, with the understanding that the original letters be returned to their authors and that no copies be given to the public or made a record by either govern-

With sincere regard, I am, &c., ALBERT S. WILLIS. Does Not Withdraw. The next letter in the series of Mr. Willis'

of my letters, but merely to inform you that

the arrival of newspaper copies of the spe-cial message of the President of the United States on the Hawaiian matters made it unnecessary for me to press you for further

Mr. Willis to Mr. Dole. York. The interest in the case rests upon the question whether a judgment against a domestic firm rendered by a foreign court shall be maintained in this country. The original judgment in the cause was given by a French court against Stewart & Co. for \$105,000 on commercial balances, and the defendants were defeated in the trial of the action in the New York circuit court for recovery of the foreign judgment. The argument could not be concluded yesterday, and an adjournment was had until Moncountry. These charges and statements, if accepted as the official views of your government, demanded prompt answer and equally prompt action on the part of the government of the United States to the

Let All Subscribe Something, No Mat-

ter How Little. Subscribers to The Star who desire to take part in the general movement to relieve destitution in the city can send their contributions to the general committee through the collectors of The Star when they call to make their monthly collections. It is desired that all who can shall make a contribution every month for three months. Let every one give something, if it is only a dime. The contribution should be placed in an envelope with the accompanying soupon, properly filled, and handed to The

Star's collector. Those who desire to do so may send the envelopes directly to The Star office instead of waiting for the collector.

COUPON. THE STAR SUBSCRIBERS' FUND. BE GIV ₫

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

A Known Quantity.

It is the practice of The Star to print on Saturday a sworn statement of its circulation day by day for the preceding week. It would seem selfevident that the advertiser is entitled to this protection, but The Star is alone in this custom as far as Washington is concerned. Below will be found the statement for the week just

The average circulation exhibited is believed to be nearly, if not quite, double the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies, and fully five times that of its afternoon contemporary.

CIRCULATION OF THE "EVENING

е	i and rulling state that after vour (my)	STAR."	
s	arrival, you (I) made communications re- garding your policy, which were ambigu- ous." I ask to who and when these "com- munications" were made and what were their contents?	8ATURDAY, Jan. 18, 1894	B
	6. You also say "your (my) language expressed in public, declared that you (I) intended to perform some act when the proper time arrived, without declaring what that	1, vall. 15, 1004 34,077	1
	act would be." May I inquire again, when and where and to what "public" was such language used?	Total211,679	1
t	7. You further say "this government has most earnestly sought from you some as- surance that force would not be used and	Daily average35,279	
e	has falled to obtain it." Will you inform	I solemnly swear that the above statement rep-	H
h	me at what time and in what manner your government "earnestly sought" the "assur- ance" referred to?	resents only the number of copies of THE EVEN- ING STAR circulated during the six secular days end-	

ing Friday, January 19, 1894-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the copies so counted were returned to or remain in the office unsold.

J. WHIT. HERRON. Cashier Evening Star Newspaper Co. Subscribed and sworn to before me this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1894.

Notary Public, D. C.

most respectfully to state, that if your first communication on this subject had been confined to the single question above mentioned, an immediate and satisfactory answer would have been given. That a different course was adopted, has been a scurce of sincere and profound regret to myself, as it will be, I know, to my govyour government in regard to the use of force against this government, and asking for a more specific statement of making for the first time the official information. that the warlike preparations described by you were caused by and intended for the

Your communications on this subject being official in character become part of the permanent records of this legation and are required to be transmitted to the govern-ment at Washington.

In view of these facts and in the confi-dent belief that upon fuller consideration you would realize the great injustice of your statements, I wrote you a brief note, which was delivered at your residence on the night of Friday, December 29, express-ing the hope that your letter of the 27th Instant was intended as a withdrawal of your first communication and stating that if such was the case I would, "for the best interests of all, suggest that the whole correspondence on the subject be with-drawn, with the understanding that the original letters be returned to their au-thors and that no copies be given to the public or made a record by either govern-

Having received no reply to this note, I took occasion last night (Dec. 31) to explain in an informal way to one of your ministers (Mr. Damon) that my note to you was prompted by no improper or unfriendly spirit, but was intended to continue the amicable relations heretofore existing.

There was, in your letter of December 29, no withdrawal or modification of the state-ments and charges complained of, but, on the contrary, an expression of "readiness," implying ability to furnish the "specifica-tions requested."

I am just in receipt of your letter (which The next letter in the series of Mr. Willis' bears no signature) of this date in reply to notes was sent to him unsigned. It was as my last note, in which you say, "It is not my intention to withdraw any of my letters DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, but merely to into in your message of newspaper copies of the special message HONOLULU, January 1, 1894. of the President of the United States on the Sir: Your excellency's communication of Hawaiian matter made it unnecessary for December 29,inquiring if my note amounted me to press you for further answer to my

> Accepting the above as your decision, I have now to ask that you furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with the desired specifications, as I wish to make immediate

> With renewed assurances, etc., etc. ALBERT S. WILLIS, E.E. and M.P.U.S.A.

TO BE CHANGED.

secretary Carlisle Opposed to the World's Fair Award Medal.

The world's fair medal, designed by St. Gaudens, the New York artist, and approved by the world's fair committee of awards, will not be issued as designed. Secretary Carlisle has directed a suspension of the work of preparing the dies, and has also directed a modification of the St. Gaudens design in the interest of modern

The artist received \$5,000 for his models of the medal. Secretary Carlisle heeded the protests against it and has ordered a change in the emblematic side of the medal will delay its completion for several

STAR READERS AND THE POOR. A STORY FROM THE WOOLLY WEST. a Norwegian Boy Escaped of Snowshoes From Wolves

> From the San Francisco Chronicle. Last winter, when the snow lay full five feet deep on a level in Colorado, Olaf Ericsson, a Norwegian youth of eighteen years, but as sturdy and as powerful as a fullgrown man, left his home early in the morning to go to the top of Bear ridge to learn what prospect there was of trapping and shooting the fur-bearing animals. It was about eight miles to the crest of the ridge, and since he started early in the morning, with a lunch to serve him at midday, he expected to be at home by sunset. Of course, all of the labor of the journey lay in getting to the top of the ridge. When he should face about on his return gravity would bring him back in a GENERAL MARKET REPORTS. few minutes.

Indeed, Olaf had once made the descenon skees in a little more than ten minutes. It was a prodigious task, though, to work his way to the top of the ridge. There had been a slight thaw a couple of days before, followed by a freeze, which resulted in making the surface of the snow almost as smooth as ice. Repeatedly the youth found himself slipping backward, and the brake was applied more than once to check his descent. It was absolutely impossible to ascend in a direct line, so he continually 'tacked," bearing first to the right and then far over to the left. The smoothness of the snow sometimes compelled such long tacks that when he had gone fully 100 yards he found himself only a few feet above his starting point. Once, to his disgust, he was actually lower.

From this it will be understood how laborious was the task he had set himself. Few would have pushed on in the face of such difficulties, trying enough to exhaust the most athletic frame. But the youth had made known his purpose to his parents before leaving home, and he grimly resolv-ed to reach the top if it took the entire day.

before leaving home, and he grimly resolved to reach the top if it took the entire day. And that is precisely the time it did take. It was growing dusk when at last he reached the crest, so worn out that he could not have gone a dozen yards farther. He had eaten his lunch long before and felt half famished, but he had discovered signs of the movement of the fur-bearing animals and was well pleased, therefore, with the result of his day's work. He had learned what he set out to learn, and was now prepared to return. But never was Olaf so utterly worn out. Although little labor was involved in the arrowy descent, he must keep his wits about him, so as to act instantly and surely in steering clear of the few rocks and trees in his path. "I shall rest a little while," was his ing clear of the few rocks and trees in his path. "I shall rest a little while," was his conclusion, as he squatted down on his skees, in a much more comfortable posture than it would seem possible to secure.

He dropped asieep immediately, and there is no knowing how long he would have slept had he not been awakened by a startling occurrence. During his brief sleep the full moon rose above the far horizon. When he opened his ever everything around here. full moon rose above the far horizon. When he opened his eyes everything around seemed as light as day. The few stunted pines cast clear-cut shadows on the gleaming white surface, but in which ever direction he gazed he could distinguish objects for a long way. He did not see far, however. Not six feet off, and directly before him, stood an impress well seemed to be supported by the stood and impress well seemed to be seen to be supported by the supported by the seemed to be supported by the su Not six feet off, and directly before him, stood an immense wolf, as motionless as a statue, looking sharply at the doubled-up figure. He had approached so stealthily that Olaf could not understand what had awakened him. It must have been that subtle sense which often gives us warning of the approach of danger which otherwise would be fatal. Evidently the gaunt animal was puzzled by what he saw. He was not

would be fatal. Evidently the gaunt animal was puzzled by what he saw. He was not accustomed to come upon a man in that position, and was hesitating before leaping at the throat of the youth until some sort of explanation should present itself.

Olaf, though startled, was cool and self-possessed. Quietly passing his right hand back to his hip he drew his revolver and discharged two chambers at the motionless wilf, which was so near that it was impossible to miss. With a yelp of mortal pain the brute leaped into the air, doubled up like a jack-knife, and, after a few convulsive struggles, lay still in the snow. And then Olaf made a still more alarming discovery. As he arose to a crouching podiscovery. As he arose to a crouching po-sition, like a bicyclist under full speed, it seemed to him that there were suddenly hundreds of wolves around him that were waiting the result of their leader's recon-noisance. They echoed the piercing cries of the fallen brute. Then they converged young man on the snow shoes. Fully a score of the animals sprang savagely at their fallen companion, and fighting, snarling, clawing, biting, literally tore him limb from limb before the breath had fairly left his body. They were frenzied with the scent of blood. This temporary diversion might mean life, and it might mean death. for the youth who had brought the leader low. None could have understood the dan-ger better than he, and none certainly

could have faced it more coolly.

Inasmuch as the fighting group of brutes were immediately in his path, Olaf was obliged to diverge considerably to the right to avoid them. He shot forward with all the energy at command, but it took a few moments to acquire headway, and before he could do so the pack were plunging after him. Casting one glance over his shoulder Olaf saw a large gaunt figure in the very act of leaping at his shoulders. He ducked act of leaping at his shoulders. He ducked his head and the wolf barely missed him, striking the snow just to the left and rolling over several times before he regained his feet. Looking back the fugitive saw the howling horde bearing down upon him with the speed of the wind. But the iron muscles of the youth were working like a steam engine. He was now very glad of the steen ascent which had given him such fit of the law of gravitation, and he was

Olaf's descent was like the flight of a meteor. The fleetest animal could not keep pace with it, and with a grim smile on his honest countenance he rose more nearly to the upright posture, looked back and emit-ted a cry of triumph. The shout was preand so close that it was impossible to avoid them by turning to the right or left. In-stantly he squatted and brought the long stantly he squatted and brought the long pole to the fore, like the spear of a boar hunter when the brute is charging, holding it rigid with all the power at his command. His charge was like the beak of an iron-clad under full steam. The wolves were tumbled right and left from his path,knocked senseless by the terrific impact. The next instant the youth was shooting below them. Indeed, so great was his speed that within ten minutes he kicked off his skees and entered the door of his own

AN UNEXPLORED ALASKAN ISLAND Its Queer Population of Indians, Prob-

From the San Francisco Chronicle. James Millar, who has long resided in Prince of Wales Island, and who, by reason of his being the first white settler and now controlling the largest interest, is referred to as the monarch of that island, has arrived here. Mr. Millar is located at Hunter's Bay, where he has been for four years in the business of catching and salting salmon.

The strange island of Prince of Wales, on which Mr. Millar has elected to make the northern line of British Columbia. island is about 200 miles long and from ten to thirty or forty miles wide. It is singular in its make-up, having a fringe of lowland all around. Toward the center are ridges of mountains, some of them reaching lofty heights and covered with perpetual snow. There is magnificent timber in great quantities. It consists of spruce, fir, hemlock splendid yellow cedar and a very superior red cedar. "The island has never been surveyed nor

explored." said Mr. Millar, "and some day it must prove, I think, a most inviting field for exploration. The Indians, of whom for exploration. The Indians, of whom there are probably some 3,000, are scattered around the island shores in little villages, usually of about 100 inhabitants each. They consist of many different tribes. Most of those I came in contact with are Hydahs.
There are between 300 and 400 of them at
Hunter's Bay and they are quite industrious as fishermen and salters of the salmon. The Hydah Indians came up from
the Queen Charlotte Islands many years ago and made conquest, driving the native tribe out. The former are very superior Indians. They are intelligent and pick up anything very quickly. I think they orig-Mr. Wayne MacVeach, the new ambassastock to the amount of \$8,989 has been
subscribed. The expenses have amounted
\$8,065.07.

The Trial Postponed.

The Trial Postponed.

This morning before Justice Cole the case
of 1.r. Edward Leon, inclined for the warder of a child, was called up by Mr. W. A.
Cook, who appears with Mr. Casson, and he
stated that being engaged on the case of
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Long Promised Rout of the Bears Seems Imminent.

TRADERS LOOK FOR HIGHER PRICES.

Bank Statement Shows a Good Increase In Loans,

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The opening of ial Dispatch to The Evening Star today's stock market showed an improvement over night varying from 1-2 to 1 1-1
per cent, Lake Shore, for the third time in per cent, Lake Shore, for the greates; adment over night varying from 1-2 to 1 1-4

vance over closing figures. London was trading at an advance, but owing to the small volume of business was

not a factor in our market. The early pace was a trifle too rapid to last and prices reacted at the close, but not without slight gains over yesterday's best figures. The sentiment of the room is now clearly in favor of continued improvement and shorts have suddenly developed considerable uneasiness over their position. The undertone of the market is gaining about five feet high, with a single stem of strength daily and the long-promised bear

panic at last seems imminent.

Commission houses are advising their clients to keep out of the market unless their sympathies are on the long side, and predict a gradual broadening of the popular sentiment in favor of restored values.

The Grangers were strong under an increased demand, due to encouraging reports and a relative improvement in net earnings. The probable decrease in Northwest earnings is said to have been greatly exaggerated by Chicago advices, and traders bought the stock sold several days ago, resulting in an advance of 1 per cent to 103 1-8. Rock Island gained 3-4 per cent to 68 3-8, St. Paul gained 3-4 to 59 7-8 and Burlington gained 7-8 to 76 1-8.

Lake Shore was conspicuously active and somewhat erratic in its movements, selling up 2 per cent in the first hour to 127 1-2 and reacting at the close to 126 1-2.

New York Central gained 1 1-4 per cent panic at last seems imminent.

New York Central gained 1 1-4 per cent to 101 1-4 on moderate buying, and West-ern Union was barely steady around 85 1-2. The industrials were strong in early deal-ings but closed at fractional concessions

ings but closed at fractional concessions from opening prices.

The banks have gained over 13% millions in lawful money, which with the increase of 1½ millions in loans brings the deposits up to \$14,400,000. Notwithstanding the additional reserve required against the increase in deposits the banks have added over 10 millions to the surplus reserve, bringing that item up to \$102,750,000 above legal requirements.

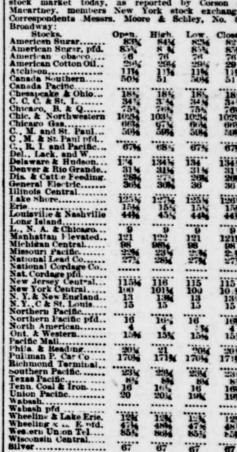
The increase in loans is a most encouraging feature and shows that money is once ing feature and shows that money is once more finding its way back to the legitimate

the more maining its way back to the legitimate channels of trade. The statement, in detail, is as follows: Reserve increased \$10,-170,775; loans increased \$1,500,500, specie increased \$5,326,400; legals increased \$8,-442,500; deposits increased \$14,332,500, and circulation decreased \$25,300.

The more conservative elegators express The more conservative operators express themselves as being satisfied with the progress made during the week and are confident that the tide of improvement has set in and that professional manipulation will for the present, at least, be relegated to second place.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macarthey, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80



Washington Stock Exchange. Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Capitol and North O street railroad 5s, \$1,000 at 90.
Government Bonds.—United States 4s, registered, 112½ bid, 113½ asked; 4s, coupon, 112½ bid, 113½ asked.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund. 5s, 105 bid. Water Stock currency 7s, 1301, 115 bid. 30-year fund. gold 6s, 114 bid. Water Stock currency 7s, 1803, 120 bid. 3.65s, fund. currency, 1809 bid, 111 asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown railroad conv. 6s, 1st, 135 bid, 150 asked. Washington and Georgetown railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 135 bid, 150 asked. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 103 bid, 110 asked. Mashington Market Company imp. 6s, 105 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 102 bid, 110 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, 1905, A. & O., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, 1906, A. & O., 100 bid. Washington Light Infantry, 1st, 6s, 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, 1906, A. & O., 100 bid. Washington Light Infantry, 2d, 7s, 98 bid. Washington Gas Company, ser. B, 6s, 115 bid. Washington Gas Company, ser. B, 6s, 116 bid. Washington Gas Company, ser. B, 6s, 116 bid. Washington Gas Company, conv. 6s, 129 bid. Eckington railroad 6s, 100 asked. Capitol and North O street railroad 6s, 100 asked. Capitol and North O street railroad 6s, 100 asked. Metropolitan railroad conv. 6s, 100 bid. 30 asked. Metropolitan, 200 bid, 300 asked. Central, 250 bid. Second, 132 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 170 bid. Citizens', 140 bid. Columbia, 120 bid, 130 asked. Onlo, 85 asked. Bank of Republic, 200 bid, 240 asked. Metropolitan, 200 bid, 300 asked. Central, 250 bid. Second, 132 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 170 bid. Citizens', 140 bid. Citizens', 140 bid. Citizens', 140 bid. Second, 120 bid, 130 asked. Onlo, 85 asked. Eckington and Georgetown, 290 bid, 325 asked. Beropolitan, 80 bid, 96 asked. Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Capitol and forth O street railroad 5s, \$1,000 at 90. Government Bonds.—United States 4s, registered,

asked.
Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 47 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, *44 bid. 47 asked. American Graphophone, 2 bid. 2½ asked.
Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market, 12½ bid. Washington Brick Machine, 85 bid. Great Falis Ice, 115 bid. 140 asked. Bull Run Panorama, 15 bid. 20 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 50 asked. Lincoln Hall, 190 asked. Inter-Ocean Building, 190 asked. Ivy City Brick, *100 asked. Nortolk and Washington Steamboat, 190 asked.
Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 130 bid. 135 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 113½ bid. 125 asked. American Security and Trust, 126 bid, 129 asked.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 20. Flour dull and

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets Reported by Silsby & Co., bankers and brokers, Metropolitan Bank building. CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1804 New York Cotte

THE MANDIOCA PLANT.

How it Grows and Some of its Many

country, is found on every table, and in some of its many forms is as common as the potato is with us. It is everywhere made into a coarse flour and cooked as a porridge for little ones, and mixed with other vegetables, forms a part of their numerous soups. It is also distilled into & mild drink that the natives call "medic for all Ills."

A field of mandioca looks like a nursery of young peach trees. The plants grow trunk, which has a bunch of long, pointed trunk, which has a bunch of long, pointed leaves on top, and a bud or sprout every inch along the stem. At the root you find tubers that are something like large parsnips, five or six to each plant, and weighing from twenty to thirty pounds. These roots are the useful portions, and have for centuries been prepared in the same fashion by the natives. They are scraped or mashed to a fine pulp, and rubbed between stones until all the juice is extracted, and the remaining moisture is evaporated by exposure to the fire or hot sun. After drying they break it up and stir into coarse grains. The Brazilians eat the dry flour, and toss it into the mouth so deftly that not a grain is lost.

The Portuguese have a mill for the better preparation of the modern taploca, and after it is washed, dried, and pressed, the first preparation is called "farina"-then ground a little differently it becomes "arrowroot"-while still another process changes it to the beautiful white "taploca," so nutritious and palatable. Work in the mandioca mill is conside

very unhealthy, and is generally confined to slaves. There is but one variety of the plant that is harmless, and that is the strange looking herb with a beautiful white flower; that we call yucca. This was the kind that grew up in memory of the little Mani.

Mani.

The drink that is made from this plant of many virtues is greatly enjoyed by the natives, and is a horrible mixture to the taste of the white man. The Indians have a saying that mandioca drink is poison unless made entirely by the hands of squaws, and no doubt the lazy hunters are very willing to believe it. It was for many years the custom of the country for all the braves willing to believe it. It was for many years the custom of the country for all the braves to assemble each month and go from house to house singing and dancing up to the foaming jars to drink whole gourds full of the warm liquor, and this they kept up, going from one village to another until all the juice was gone, or until they could not swallow another drop.

Mandioca is also used as a medicine, and is a panacea for many ailments. Every savage nation has some plant or fruit that seems specially created for them, and surely the native Brazilians are wise in loving their mandioca.

LOVE OF MUSIC IN WALES. Every Church in the Principality Hos

Its Choir of Fine Voices. From the Westminster Review. rch and chapel in every village sixty, seventy or a hundred voices, and every choir has its musical prodigies, leadson in music in their lives, or some uncoul colliers or tip-girls, with voices which, had have made them great singers. District after district has its "united choral union," which will take up the study of some work of the great masters and deliver it at an annual concert or Christmas festival, not in the pale, flickering, dispassionate style which is so characteristic of some English choirs, but with rugged fire and intensity. I have had the good fortune to hear the greatest oratorios rendered under the most brilliant conditions that talent and culture could produce in this, the most talented and cultured of all metropoles, but I have never heard the majestic roll of the hallelujah chorus of the matchless melodies of the "Elijah" rendered with such soul and nerve and eloquence as by an obscure "united choir," led by a workingman in a mining village among the hills of Glamorganshire. Rough, if you will; ruggedly vehement and impetuous, but rough with the roughness of unpolished genius, impetuous with the impetuosity of mountain torrents. The force of it, the emotional fervor, the richness of volume, the tone and timbre in it—these are things not to be forgotten. The same qualities in a lesser degree may be observed in the singing of any small chapel choir inside the boundaries of Wales. You shall never hear such singing as you hear on quiet Sunday evenings from some Welsh hilliside sanctuary by a choir of working lads and lassies, conducted by lujah chorus of the matchless melodies of in abstaining from that weird, peculiar into-nation of his sermon which is known as the hwyl and which is often strange and teresting to English readers and at the same time significant of the sensitiveness of the Welsh musical ear is that it is post

tive discord to many among the Welsh congregations if the minister, in "giving out the first verse of the hymn, does not a pitch his voice that it shall be in harmon with the key in which the tune has pr

TRICKS OF THE TRADES. How to "Deacon" Apples at Both Ends of the Market Barrels.

"Apples are apples this year," remarked Uncle Dave, as the four old-timers again met to crack chestnuts. "Yes, boys, dear is the word. I priced a barrel of Baldwins this morning, and \$4 was asked. I bought the barrel, and had it sent to the house. It was a stiff price, but they were good apples." "How do you know that?" queried Old

"Why, I had the man open the barrel and could see for myself." "Still, the barrel may have been 'de coned,' remarked Old Bob "'Deaconed,' " repeated Uncle Dave

what does that mean?" "I'll tell you," said Old Bob. "In prepar ing and putting up apples for market, the practice of 'deaconing,' as it is called, is very extensively followed, and it means the topping off of a barrel of the fruit with the some one holding the office of deacon in some church somewhere in New England had distinguished himself by adopting this system in putting up his apples for market. "At first the practice was to 'deacon' the apples at one end of the barrel only, but an incident led to an improvement. A dealer that incident led to an improvement. A dealer in a Maine town, who understood the trick, at one time sold a barrel of apples to a customer and recommended them as the choicest grown. In due time the barrel was